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2. "What Are the Minimum Qualifications of a Good Child-Placing Agency?"
Miss Sophie Van S. Theis, Superintendent, Child-Placing Department, State Charities Aid Association, New York City.

Eleventh Session—Monday, June 26, 9:00 A. M.-10:55 A. M.

At the Mathewson Street Methodist Church

Joint Session with the Division on Delinquents and Correction, National Conference of Social Work

1. "The Work of the Commonwealth Fund in the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency."
Barry C. Smith, Director, Commonwealth Fund, New York City.
2. "The Needs and Future of the Probation Service."
Charles L. Chute, General Secretary, National Probation Association.

Report on the Library of the Late Zebulon Brockway.¹—The Russell Sage Foundation Library is the result of forty years of careful collecting in its special field. For this reason few gifts of books in recent years have added much to its already nearly complete files, a constantly greater proportion of such gifts proving duplicate.

The library of the late Zebulon Brockway, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Caroline B. Butler, is a notable exception. The library has not only added to its shelves certain rare and valuable works on penology, but secured several out of print reports long sought and needed for the completion of files—for example, the series of Papers on Penology of which our file lacked but one number is now complete.

Of especial value are the expressions of opinion of Mr. Brockway on penological subjects, sometimes as printed papers and again as notes on book or report. These have been carefully preserved and have greatly enriched our collection. The file of reports of Elmira from its beginning to 1900, representing Mr. Brockway's term of office, are enriched by such annotations and will be permanently kept in the Russell Sage Foundation Library, although a duplicate set.

The following list represents the more important accessions received through the generosity of Mrs. Butler:

Adshead—Prisons and Prisoners. 1845.
Benedikt—Anatomical Studies Upon Brains of Criminals. 1881.
Davitt—Leaves from a Prison Diary. 1886.
De Sanctis—Riformatorii. 1908.
Du Cane—Account of the Manner in Which Sentences of Penal Servitude Are Carried Out in England. 1882.
Field—Prison Discipline. 2v. 1848.
Koyll—A Plea for the Criminal. 1905.
MacDonald—Abnormal Women. 1893.
Michigan—Pauperism and Crime in Michigan in 1872-73. 1873.
Oldfield—Penalty of Death. 1901.

¹Presented to the Russell Sage Foundation Library by Mrs. Caroline B. Butler.

- Palm—The Death Penalty. 1891.
 Prison Reform League—Crime and Criminals. 1910.
 Reeve—The Prison Question.
 Stallard—London Pauperism Amongst Jews and Christians. 1867.
 Whateley—Thoughts on Secondary Punishments. 1832.
 Woods—Women in Prison. 1869.
 New York (State)—State Board of Charities. Report on the State Reformatory at Elmira. 2v. 1894.

Foreign publications descriptive of Reformatory at Elmira:

- Aletrini, A.—Over de "Elmira Reformatory." 1898.
 Dorado, P.—El Reformatorio de Elmira. Madrid, La Espana Moderna.
 Dorado, P.—El Reformatoria de Elmira, estudio de dericho penal preventivo.
 Goll, Aug.—New York State Reformatory ved Elmira. About 1880.
 Hintrager, Oscar—Amerikanisches Gefangnis-und Stragenwesen. Tubingen Mohr, 1900.
 Moraes—Estudio Sobre os Systems Penitendiarios. 1900.
 Thompson, J. Day—Elmira System of Criminal Reform. Adelaide Webb, 1898.
 Winter, Alexandre—Die New Yorker Staatliche Besserungsanstalt zu Elmira. Berlin, Reimer, 1890.
 Winter, Alexandre—L'Establissement Penitentiare de l'Etat de New York a Elmira, Paris, Babe et Cie, 1892.
 Winter, Alexandre—New York Reformatory in Elmira. London, Sonnenschein, 1891. Original ed. with a preface by Havelock Ellis.

In addition to enriching our own collection we have been able to assist other progressive libraries in completing their file of social publications. Several have sent in their list of desiderata and as fast as gifts are received by the Russell Sage Foundation Library, these want lists are carefully examined and many missing numbers thus supplied. In this way the Dallas Civic Federation has been assisted in completing its file of reports of the proceedings of the American Prison Association, Prison Association of New York and several other long series. About 25 volumes are now shelved without duplicates and eventually will be distributed to other collections. Among the more important titles, several of which are out of print and scarce, are:

- Altgeld—Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims. 1886.
 American Academy of Medicine. Physical Bases of Crime. 1914.
 Christison—Crime and Criminals. 1897.
 Du Cane—Punishment and Prevention of Crime. 1885.
 Henderson—Introduction to Study of Dependent, Defective, etc.
 Hill—Suggestions for the Repression of Crime. 1857.
 International Congress of Charities, Chicago, 3 vols. 1893.
 International Penitentiary Congress of London. Report by E. C. Wines. 1872.
 International Congress on the Prevention of Crime. Preliminary Reports. 1872.
 Macdonald—Abnormal Man. 1893.
 Parmelee—Principles of Anthropolgy and Sociology. 1908.
 Tallack—Penological and Preventive Principles. 1896.
 Wines—Report on Prisons and Reformatories. 1867.
 Wines. State of Prisons and Child-Saving Institutions. 1880.

All material, whether added to our library or to others, shows, on the plate inserted, the source of the volumes. In this way it is hoped that the gift will prove a worthy memorial to the man who did so much for the improvement of conditions in our reformatories. As a gift it is deeply appreciated and I have tried to express to Mrs. Butler something of what it means to the Russell Sage Foundation Library.—E. R. Carr, General Secretary, American Prison Association, New York City.

The Newsboys of Dallas, Texas.—The Civic Federation of Dallas, Texas, has issued a pamphlet of 32 pages under the above title. It is a study of the newsboys, their work and thrift, home life and schooling, and of their general character, associations, ambitions, and promise of fitness as future responsible citizens of Dallas.

In the course of the study a system of ratings was established by which the field worker was able to set down in numerical form an estimate of the outstanding characteristics of the boy. These ratings, together with teachers' estimates, etc., give a reasonable basis for grading. These outstanding characteristics are rated as Good, Fair, Doubtful, or Bad. For purposes of comparison Good equals 7 points; Fair, 5 points; Doubtful, 3 points; Bad, 1 point.

Some interesting features have come from the study with reference to the following points: Effect of parental relationship; influence of housing; church relationships; work and thrift as compared to school rating; ratings of delinquents as compared with those of non-delinquent newsboys.

Effect of Parental Relations.

In the case of divorce it appears that the boy is nearly 50 per cent better off educationally and in work and thrift and over 25 per cent in character where the divorced mother has remained alone than when she has remarried. In comparing the ratings of boys whose own parents live together with those where one parent is dead, the former have an advantage of 25 per cent in education, 10 per cent in work and thrift and 12 per cent in general character.

Influence of Housing on the Boy.

It will be noted that the highest ratings in school standing is in cases of better homes either rented or owned. In the former case the rating is 416, while in the case of boys living in rented rooms, and bad at that, the rating is 252. In other words, efficiency in school work was reduced 40 per cent by the worst housing.

In the matter of work and thrift, the boys in better homes that were owned by parents had a rating of 532, while living in bad rent houses reduced it to 368—or a loss of over 30 per cent in efficiency.

In general character, the boys who live in better homes owned by parents are rated at 519, while those in bad rent houses are rated at 357—with a 30 per cent lowering of the whole moral character of such boys.

Church Relationships.

The variation in school rating between the boys attending Sunday School and those not attending are not so marked, being less than 17 per cent, but quite appreciable at that. In work and thrift, those not attending are 9 per cent less